

Reported by DANIEL FORBES.

Celebration at South Paris.

We regret that our experience in reporting will not enable us to do more ample justice to the speakers and the occasion. Those who were present, will see our report, in some points, is exceedingly meagre, and it may be in others quite erroneous. We shall only attempt to give some of the leading ideas, but in no case the precise language.

Hon. Woodbury Davis said:—As your President well knows, I am unexpectedly called upon to lead off in the speeches of this day; but that man must be feeble in health and feeble in intellect indeed, who, on such a day and with such a multitude before him, is not inspired to say something worthy of the occasion.

I feel stirring within me something of the spirit which inspired the men engaged in the struggle of '76. I am glad to know, that now, as then, there are found some governors even, who dare to stand forth as friends of freedom, and to set as defenders of law, order and truth.

The growing intensity of the efforts of despotism, and its brazen and defiant attitude toward freedom, more and more reminds us of the days of the Revolutionary struggle. And the rising of the intelligent masses in opposition to the encroachments of despotism, make us feel that the spirit of the fathers has not died out of the children.

And now, as then, as what I see before me attests, woman is ready to cheer on the friends of freedom in their efforts against the all grasping tyranny of despotism, with her smiles and her tears.

With the Revolution, commenced the struggle for freedom in this land and in the world. From that day to this, it has been going on, and still we are in the midst of this struggle, growing in intensity and earnestness.

It was well and truly said by Dr. Wm. Clinton, "that liberty is often destroyed by fraud rather than force." We have nothing to fear to our liberties from force. In such a contest, we are more than a match for despotism. But we may well fear from fraud—that barter our liberties for office in the venerable name of democracy—fraud that sugars over the silent despotism with the name of democracy, *pro confesso*, and that makes allegiance to slavery propaganda and ruin, the test of democratic orthodoxy.

When the Constitution of the United States was adopted, no danger to our liberties was seen, in the direction from whence it is now most imminent. Never did our fathers once imagine that our most cherished institutions would be jeopardized from the encroachments of slavery propaganda; yet here is precisely where our most imminent danger now lies.

The contest between freedom and slavery commenced very early. Mr. Madison said slavery could not be found in the Constitution. But no sooner was the Constitution adopted, than the slave power commenced the contest in the question as to the location of the seat of government; and it triumphed in securing its location in the midst of slavery. This was its first victory. In 1787 it triumphed a second time. Still no one then thought it would be further extended. Yet so soon as 1792 there was another struggle and another triumph of slavery, in the admission of Kentucky to the Union. In 1796, Tennessee, another slave State, was admitted to the confederacy. Then followed Louisiana in 1803, Mississippi in 1817, Alabama in 1819. Thus slavery went on extending its grasp, and in the same year, Florida was obtained by treaty of Spain, with the express stipulation that it should be admitted as a slave State, and thus it obtained the control of the entire patronage of the government and wielded it to accomplish its own base purposes.

In 1820 there were some symptoms that the north would resist the aggressive policy of despotism, and then came the next great struggle, which resulted in the Missouri Compromise, in which the north was again beaten. But the slave power was not satisfied with this, but demanded and secured the admission of Arkansas, another slave State, in 1820. Thus has it been from the very adoption of the Constitution, despotism has been forging fetters, not merely to hold the blacks in bondage, but to make all of us slaves. It has been its policy to wield the whole power of the general government, as a mere instrument to enslave us, and sustain and extend itself.

The slave power was never satisfied with the Missouri Compromise. It saw the north, despite all its efforts to cripple it, was destined to outstrip its friends in wealth and power, and it desired most of all, to get this territory, consecrated to freedom, open to slavery. At last it found a Senator from a free State, willing to become its tool to introduce the vile and wicked measure, and a northern President to push the plot to its consummation, against the resistance of the north, with all the power and patronage of the government. But for this, the north would have beaten the hordes of despotism, and victory would have perched on the banner of freedom. To Franklin Pierce, a northern renegade, are we indebted more than all others, for the present subservience of the government in all its departments, to the base purposes of slavery propaganda. Despotism has laid its hand on all the departments of our government, under the present administration, and while their entire power to further its schemes of aggrandizement, and enslave every freeman in the land. Even the Supreme Court, the highest tribunal of the land, is under its control. Five of the nine judges are residents of slave States; and of course their prejudices, sympathies, interests and opinions, are in favor of that shameful institution. While the north is toiling, sweating and getting rich in doing business, the south is plotting and scheming to obtain power and sustain and extend its cherished institution. Thus in every contest, it has the advantage over the north. And however strong the north may be in numbers, intellect and wealth, despotism is sure to triumph, till the north spews out the whole tribe of dogheads, and sends them, Judas like, to their own place.

In this State, a campaign of more than ordinary importance is approaching. No party has dared to rise up and endorse the Nebraska inquiry, until now. The slave power will have all our territory open to

the blighting and withering curse, and there is a party found in our midst large enough to endorse the cursed deed—to rise up and falsify its own history, and repudiate all the principles of its past. Who demanded and secured the ordinance of 1787? Who introduced the Wilmot Proviso of 1842? The democracy. This was the democratic doctrine, and it ought still to have been the democratic doctrine, and it is the doctrine of every true democrat.

The Mexican war resulted in the acquisition of an immense tract of territory, all open to slavery. New Mexico and Utah, will soon knock for admission to this Union as slave States, and whenever despotism demands it, Texas is to be divided into four slave States and come into the confederacy. When this hour comes, the democrats of Maine will show they are still true, and will resist the further extension of slavery, and the multiplication of slave States in this confederacy. They will not falsify the past. And it will be remembered, that a democratic Legislature in this State, almost if not quite without a dissenting voice, instructed our delegation in Congress, while this question was pending, to resist in every lawful manner, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. And yet, a conclave of democrats *pro confesso*, as they claim, with this historical fact before them, assembled in Augusta a few days since, into which was introduced a resolve fully endorsing the administration of Franklin Pierce in all its acts. This gave rise to a very *heavily* and *being* debate, which resulted, after due consultation among the wire pullers, in their allowing a *tail* to be attached to the resolution, excepting the Nebraska inquiry, about which they had no opinion to express. Thus it seems, that what now claims to be the democracy of Maine, has no opinion to express about even this stupendous fraud!

When servants leave an employer, it is customary for them to receive letters of recommendation, to help them secure a new place, by endorsing their characters. So it was deemed proper that Franklin Pierce, a servant of the people, should be endorsed or recommended as a servant, which was done by the resolve referred to. But what a recommendation! It is as if an employer should give his servant a certificate of character fully endorsing his character, and adding, except in regard to a certain propensity for lying and stealing, he has no opinion to express.

Those who wish to be fully enlightened as to the entire meaning and import of this miserable resolution, according to the interest of its authors, can be so by reading the editorials of the Pierce organ in the hands of Hon. E. K. Smart. He declares that the democrats of Maine are bound to go for Frank Pierce, as the exponent of democratic principles. To vote for Judge Wells, therefore, is to vote for Franklin Pierce.

One other great element enters into the coming canvass. It is temperance. The party which claims to be democratic *pro confesso*, went into the canvass last year dumb. It was characterized as the dumb democracy. The people met them at the polls and returned an answer to their emphatic silence, which they did not expect. This year they have waxed valiant, and now make opposition to the temperance reform the chief plank in their platform. They have planted themselves ostensibly on a negation; there is a mental reservation of a positive character. They mean, and some of their most prominent leaders avow personally, and in their private intercourse, that they mean to wipe all prohibitory liquor laws from our statute books, and substitute the old and exploded license system. This is what they all mean, and what will be done if they can elect Judge Wells governor this fall.

In the resolves passed at Augusta, our present statute is characterized as having its prototype only in the dark ages. Without stopping to dispute this point with them, we tell them, there is a law which they endorse and sustain, that has no prototype, not even in the dark ages. We must travel far back of the dark ages, beyond the birth day of Christianity, to the darkest days of Roman despotism, to find anything to compare, in atrocity, with the Fugitive Slave Law, which is a measure of this misnamed democracy. But the change in their line of policy in relation to the liquor law, will not save them. They are still dumb on another and equally vital point, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the people of this State will show these men this fall, that last year they had only a foretaste of their destiny.

This dumb democracy reminds me of the man who had a boy so bad he could do nothing with him. He had exhausted all his skill in efforts to make him conduct with propriety, and in utter discouragement went to a friend and asked his advice. This friend told him to dig a grave, and have a funeral over the boy and bury him. That is what I would do with him, if he was my boy.

We have been laboring and hoping to reform the old democratic party for a long time; but it has been growing worse and worse. And now, on the second Tuesday in September we will have a funeral over the party body of the Run party, and bury it so deep it will never have a resurrection.

I have not said a word about a certain straight party, which, after all, does not seem quite so straight, as it claims to be. In its doing, there seems to be certain crooked things. In a higher latitude, you see this day, Hon. F. O. J. Smith, Hon. Henry Tallman and others, joining hands with certain straight gentlemen. Why this coming together in so loving a manner? Surely they should not be suspected of seeking office! Their characters forbid! What we this day see is but a prelude to what will take place in September. These straight gentlemen, who have such a pious horror of fusion, will act as part and parcel of the Run party. This is manifestly their intention, from the resolves they passed. They could resolve every one not opposed to the present State government, out of their ranks; but not a word of caution, even to those who favor the election of Mr. Wells. Their sympathies are very naturally all with the Democracy.

We are denounced as made up of all parties in the country. It is said we have none of the elements of a party. We admit we

are not a party, in the old and hackneyed sense. It is a union of the people, the integrity of the State, against violence, dishonesty and fraud. It is a rising up of the intelligent masses and throwing off all former party allegiance, and uniting in favor of freedom, temperance and right.

There was something in the associations of the old parties, of the past, of which men might be proud, and from which it was hard to break away. It is not strange that men of honesty and integrity should cling to these names, around which cluster such memories. And time was when men could achieve something for their country's good, in these parties. I am sure Wells, Clay and Jackson achieved something in the old parties of which both they and we might well be proud, and which justly renders it hard for men to break from them. But times have changed. These parties have become utterly demoralized. No longer are they the representatives of great political principles, as in the days of the fathers; but they have sunk so low as to become the mere instruments of opposition to temperance, freedom, and the dearest rights of the people, applauding mobs, riots, and every species of violence and fraud. But a light has dawned in this State, which shows the people how false those parties are to all their antecedents, that will enlighten every man and expose of the land, and make the present leaders, like bats, seek to hide themselves in holes and crevices, but shall find no place of concealment.

[Reports of other speeches next week.]

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The two first Resolutions at Augusta affirmations that the members of the democratic party are *temperance* men, something that nobody would have ever mistrusted had not they been told of it, judging from the conduct of the party and the platform of principles there adopted. They then go on to apologize for the mean, dirty thing, they are about to do. This is perfectly natural, for when men *are* about to do a mean, contemptible act, one that their consciences condemn, and one of which they can't help feeling ashamed, they always connect with its execution an *apology*, so in this case, there is a long, wish-washy mass of stuff incorporated into the first resolutions as excuses for committing so great an outrage upon the moral sensibilities of a virtuous people.

The three Resolutions referred to mean nothing more or less, than the *unconditional* repeal of the Maine law, the re-establishment of grog-shops in all our towns and cities, and the unrestrained sale of intoxicating drinks by any and all who may choose to deal in the article. This is *Democracy* in 1855. Here are the leaders of a political party pledging themselves and their party to again open the flood-gates of intemperance, to make widows and orphans by wholesale, fill our Alms Houses with paupers, and our jails with criminals, publicly license murder, theft and robbery, lay an additional tax upon our citizens, turn the harmony of the domestic circle into a mental hell, starve and make ragged helpless children, make fathers demons and brutes, and wives the innocent victims of drunken maniacs. Yes, fellow citizens, this is the entertainment to which you are invited by the democratic party of 1855. But for fear this beautiful structure would not be complete, these public benefactors (the members of the Augusta Convention) in order to make the platform the quintessence of total depravity added one or two additional planks. Here is one of them.

Resolved, That the National Administration, by its faithful execution of the laws, by its adherence to the constitution, by its admirable foreign policy and by its resolute maintenance of the old land-marks of the Democratic party, will command the respect and support of all true men. *It being understood that this approval of the National Administration is expressive of no opinion in relation to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.*

Yes, the most depraved, corrupt, base and infamous National Administration that ever disgraced and cursed any people is endorsed. *It is a faithful execution of the laws.* This means Frank Pierce's zeal in hiring men and bloodhounds, to hunt and run down innocent defenseless females and men who are guilty of no crime, and dragging them off to the rice swamps of the South, and then robbing the honest people of the free States to pay the bills. This means Franklin Pierce's love of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness in calling out the U. S. troops, kidnapping a citizen of Massachusetts, and dragging him off South at the mouth of the cannon, and at the point of the bayonet, to be delivered up to the Southern democracy, to be tied to the whipping post, and there "murdered by inches," and then plunder the National Treasury of the sum of over fifty thousand dollars, to pay for the "deep damnation of his taking off."

It is a faithful foreign policy. This must mean "Grogation," where, because the people of this defenceless little colony, tried to prevent a drunken brawling rowdy sent out to central America by Pierce to *reclaim* from the hands of justice a murderer, he ordered out an American man of war to bombard and destroy the town, which was done in a manner that would put to blush piracy in its worst forms.

This too, undoubtedly has reference to the mission of Sola to Spain, with instruction to purchase Cuba, or involve the nation in a war with that government, as a pretence to conquer that island, to perpetuate and strengthen the slave power of this country.

It is a faithful maintenance of the old land marks of democracy. This sentence briefly means Franklin Pierce's high treason, his base betrayal of his friends and the whole country, for which he richly and justly deserves a banishment as distant and isolated as was assigned Napoleon, the rock bound shores of St. Helena. Franklin Pierce's "land marks" "Heaven save the democracy from all such" marks. They are more infamous than the "mark of Cain."

But these demagogues wind off their 5th Resolution by declaring that they "express no opinion in relation to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise." Why? Was it because they had no opinion formed upon this great question, or were they too cowardly to express their sentiment? A majority of this convention were in favor of the repeal of the compact, but they knew that if they expressed this opinion it would politically ruin the whole party. Therefore they chose publicly to record themselves hypocrites and deceivers, in order to cheat the people and thereby gain the ascendancy.

Here we have the sublime spectacle of a great political party trying, by a *trick*, to dodge a great and vital question which overshadows all other questions before the American people. Remember, fellow citizens, this is *democracy* in 1855.

The 6th Resolution is a lying, broadside, aimed at the Know Nothings, a silly thrust at an organization which has more intelligence, virtue and patriotism in its little finger, than is contained in the whole body that sits itself up as its public slanderer.

These Nebraska demagogues need not trouble themselves about the k. u. s., they can take care of themselves, and ask no favors at the hands of a party who employ ignorant, drunken, priest ridden foreigners as so many tools to do their voting, and in the character of "pimps and spies," go sneaking round to catch niggers for those immaculate patriots, to return to their slave drivers at Washington.

The 7th Resolution, offered by Mr. Smith is one stolen from the archives of the Republican party, and can never be dove-tailed, nailed or spiked into the platform of the Nebraska. It was not reported by the Committee, and was adopted merely as a compliment to the mover.

The platform of the democratic party in Maine is now before the people; it can be briefly summed up in three words, *run, slave, and Catholicism*. This is *democracy* in 1855. Upon this platform the people of

this State are called to rally. We call upon the liberty loving, law abiding men of our noble State, to candidly investigate the whole matter for themselves. Compare the platform of the Democratic party with that erected by the Republican, and then act as your better judgment shall dictate. Do this, we say, fellow citizens of Maine, and all will be well.

"Bleeding Waldo."

This good old County which in former times was the banner County of the State, and which stood up side by side with old Oxford, and year after year saved the old democratic party from defeat, has within its limits two hunker organs, known as the Republican Journal and Maine Free Press. The former is an old "journal," having been published more than twenty years ago, while the latter been published only about a year. For some years there has been two wings to the Waldo democracy, known as *hunkers* and *woolly heads*. The Journal representing the old stripe, the woolly or Nigger heads, of which one Ephraim K. Sparham (having grown fat out of the spoils) established the Free Press.

Since that time these two papers have been at war with each other nearly the whole period, each claiming to be "Simon pure," and the true representative of the Waldo democracy. Between the two they have run the old democratic party in Waldo so far in the ground that they are in a hopeless minority. The Free Press represents the "run," and the Journal the "outs" among the democratic leaders, and neither party has any sympathy with or for the people. Col. Smart was formerly a member of Congress, and all the way along up to about the time he received an appointment under the Pierce dynasty, was a rank abolitionist.

We have his speeches and other writings to show that fact. Now he is one of the most shameless douglases in the State, ready to eat any quantity of Southern dirt, or mud that his master at Washington orders. Some months since, his paper (the Free) nominally passed into the hands of a miserable renegade by the name of Abbott, whose pot house slang ornamented the columns of the Democratic Advocate during the last year's campaign. This paper is now a great political beauty, and professes to be the special organ of Pierce and his administration in Maine.

The week prior to the Democratic Convention, the Free Press came out "by authority," gave off the word of command, and boldly declared that no true democrat would refuse to endorse Pierce in that Convention; at the same time said Samuel Wells would be nominated for Governor.

The Convention assembled, Ephraim left his official sanctum, the Belfast Custom House, and was there to get Frank Pierce's party endorsed and otherwise superintend the democratic party.

In order to render his master some service he managed to get himself appointed on the Committee on Resolutions. The Journal man who was also there and tells how Ephraim worked the card, speaking of him in this connection, says in his last number—

We will not, however, suffer seven-eighths of the democracy of this city and county, and also a very large portion of the democracy of this State, to be misled by one who is indebted for his position as a member of the committee on Resolutions, solely to the misplaced confidence of the President of the convention, rather than to the suffrages of the Waldo delegation, without a passing notice.

A large majority of the Committee being like Smart, and nearly all of the douglasse Nebraska stripe, found no difficulty in reporting a Resolution endorsing Pierce, Nebraska and all. The Chairman however reported and made a verbal minority report. This kindled the wrath of Smart and the other paid tools of the National Administration.

Here what the Free Press says since—
A SCENE IN THE CONVENTION. It is known that a few towns elected delegates hostile to the President, and refused in their caucus to endorse him. A gentleman from Augusta, who was in the Democratic State Convention, by moving that a committee be raised to report Resolutions, obtained the appointment according to parliamentary usage as Chairman. He was backed by others in his attack upon the Resolution which the Committee instructed him to report in favor of the President. Another Augusta delegate joined against endorsement. The answer of Hon. Geo. F. Shepley of Portland went right into the heart of his opponents. He sat in his seat, and heard with a pale countenance, the fierce and undeserving accusations against his friend, who now occupies the Presidential chair. While the enemies of the President had spoken, there was an attempt at applause and a clattering clink of trot of the feet among small squads throughout the convention. The attack upon a democratic President in such a convention was new. The aim of the keenest marksmen was never surer of his prey than Shepley was of his victims. Indignant denunciation, scorching invective, and merciless retort upon his lips. The whole bearing of the speaker was vocal with fiery denunciation.

What a sublime spectacle! what beautiful harmony! Here was "railing accusations," "fery denunciations," and "treason" all agog, in the "spontaneous," democratic gathering. The way they "fused" wasn't slow. Now let us see what the Journal says about the 5th resolve. Hear him—
"It is undeniable that there is a diversity of opinion among the democracy of this State, as to the policy of endorsing the present national administration, at this critical juncture in the history of our State. Thousands of democrats whose garments were never soiled in the slough of abolitionism, seriously question this policy. The feeling is common to Nebraska and anti-Nebraska democrats, and exists also in the minds of many true friends of the administration."

Again the Journal says:—
"If the administration has the interest of the democratic party at heart, as it undoubtedly has, it does not desire an endorsement at the prejudice of the democratic party. Least of all would it desire a qualified endorsement, extorted from a democratic state convention. This anxiety, we apprehend, comes rather from the official of the Free Press, who hopes to compensate the forfeited confidence of the democracy of the county by fulsome praise of the administration."

The Free Press says no man can be a true democrat unless he endorses the Pierce dynasty, while the Journal doubts the policy, and thinks the administration would not be very thankful for an endorsement "extorted" from a Democratic State Convention, especially at the "prejudice" of the party. Here is a direct acknowledgement from a leading

democratic Journal; that an endorsement of the present national Administration would be *sure defeat* to the democracy in the coming election. Further comment is unnecessary. No wonder National democracy in Waldo is dog cheap—one wing goes it for plunder and the spoils, and the other for a sort of horse-jockey policy—both being as devoid of principle, as they are of honesty; but the people of Waldo know these dog-heads, wire working demagogues, like a book, and at the next election will kick them horse-foot, and dragon "on the other side of Jordan."

Franklin Pierce, President in 1856.

The office holding, stall-fed toolies of Franklin Pierce, in order to stand right, with the firm of "Pierce, Douglas, Atchinson and the Devil," and in order to satisfy the firm, and more especially the President, they are, and are willing to be his supple tools, and servants, and have in some of their organs, started a laughable paragraph, declaring that Franklin Pierce will be re-elected.

Col. Green, of the Boston Post, who holds one of the most lucrative offices in the gift of the President, says:—
"The next national democratic convention, will nominate Franklin Pierce for re-election, and the people will ratify the nomination."

Col. Smart, Collector of Belfast, endorses the idea, and thinks Pierce's re-election sure. A man who will seriously give to the public, such an idea, must be set down, as being a fool, a fanatic, or insane.

Franklin Pierce, President in 1856? Humbug! Talk about re-electing a man President, who has been false to his professed principles, who has shamefully violated all his pledges, betrayed his friends by wholesale; and sold himself neck and heels, soul and body, to the Slave oligarchy—why the idea is supremely ridiculous. Put up Pierce in 1856, as a candidate for re-election, and even the South would not go for him. They know how he has cheated the North, and they would not trust a traitor. As to the Free States, he could not get a single electoral vote. Among the honest people you could get more votes to hang him for high treason, than you could to re-elect him President. He has no real, disinterested friends, and deserves none. He has done more to dishonor and disgrace the nation than all his predecessors; and if this glorious Union is ever rerun, and the high hopes and patriotic aspirations of its founders perish in the ruins, the treasonable destruction will date directly back to the administration of Franklin Pierce, as the great first cause that led to the final disunion.

On Tuesday and Wednesday of week before last the State Temperance Convention was held at Bangor. Mayor Hayward, of Bangor, was chosen President of this convention. The meeting was addressed by Rev. Mr. Peck, of Portland, Rev. J. L. Stevens and Edward Fenn, of Augusta, Mr. Rowell, of Hallowell, and others.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following, which were read:—
Resolved, That every year's experience demonstrates the necessity of a law like ours for suppressing the traffic in alcoholic liquors and proves its efficacy for that purpose.

Resolved, That the opposition of a venal party press to this law for the alleged severity of its penalties is dictated by a desire for no law whatever, that shall be any obstacle for the rum traffic. However stringent its provisions, no one will fear them, unless he means to violate them. If such men are engaged in the vile business, we would counsel them to abandon it.

If they are off the track let them remain where they are—if not, let them "look out for the engine while the bell rings."

Resolved, That we congratulate the people of Maine that those politicians who assembled at Augusta on the 21st of June, in State Convention, have at last thrown off the mask, and arrayed themselves in open hostility to this law—they are now seen to be just what we have always known them to be, the inveterate enemies of the temperance reform. And as we have beaten them two years in succession when they have been concealed in ambush, we have no fears for the result of the present year, now that they are driven into the open field.

Resolved, That the late riot in Portland instigated by unprincipled politicians for party purposes, affords painful evidence that they are ready to seek the overthrow of all law and order, if by such means they can gain the prize of their wicked ambition, and we invoke all good men of every party, as they love the welfare and honor of our State, the morality of our people, and the enjoyment of public and private peace, that they labor together with us for the preservation of these from threatened destruction.

Resolved, That in Anson P. Morrill, our present Chief Magistrate, we have a ruler eminently worthy to fill the place he now occupies—that by his many and independent efforts to bring the government of our State into administrative policy, into harmony with the great principles of Truth, Justice and Humanity, in promoting the cause of Temperance, and other kindred reforms, he has fully justified the confidence reposed in him by his fellow citizens—and we earnestly commend him to the people for re-election.

FRANK GATHERING. We hear the fashionable had quite a gathering of women and children, at South Paris on the Fourth.

This is true, and it is as honorable to the meeting as it is true; and we have to inform the Argus, that the speeches on the occasion were not of so indecent a character as to shock their most refined and delicate sensibilities, or drive them from the ground, as was the case at a higher latitude. We wish also to say, that the Argus and the Nebraskaites will find out on the second Tuesday in Sept. whether this meeting represented the voters of Old Oxford or not. Whatever party has the intelligence, and purity of woman with them, is sure of a triumph.

THE MISSING BAIRD, or Miriam the Avenger, by Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth. Philadelphia, T. B. Peterson, pp. 635.

This is the last work this talented authoress has given to the public, and it is far superior

